page of its space in a description lawlessness said to exist in Alexandria county, in this State. The Star says:

Lawlessness exists in Alexandria county, va., to such a degree as to call from a county judge recently a declaration from the bench that there was more defiance of law in the little tract comprised in Alexandria county than in any area of like dimensions in the State. Good citizens of Alexandria county, than in any area of like dimensions in the State. Good citizens of Alexandria county, citizens interested in the moral weitare of the people, as well as the material prosperity of the county, have murmured for a long while against an administration of laws that permits the continuance of such a state of affairs; they are now leoking carnestly for some means of ridding the Virghia shore of the curse that has fastened itself upon it.

The vice that has been elected from the District of Columbia has found a place, safe from interference by law office s, on this Virghia shore. The faro dealy, the pool seller, the policy sharp, the thimble-rigger and all the brood of blacklegs, have gathered there under the protection, eeemingly, of the county officers. At every point easy of access from Washington are located colonies of the gambiling fraternity, always ready for business.

Citizene are beginning to ask why this is

Citizens are beginning to ask why this is Citizens are beginning to ask why this is so. More they are beginning to answer the question for themselves. There are reports involving county officials. It is openity stated that men who should be doing their utmost to drive this iniquitous brood from the county, stand listlessly by, because there is more profit to them in inaction than there would be in a vigorous enforcement of the law. It is asserted also that political considerations influence officials, for the gambling fraternity, by the free use of money, control elections. Whatever the reason, and many cifizens who feel that the good name of Virginia is at stake seem determined to learn what the reason is, the fact is that there is a most disgraceful state of affairs on the Virginia side of the Potomac opposite Washington. It is not at all surprising, under the circumstances, that county officials are held in suspicion.

ON ALEXANDER ISLAND.

Nearest the city is Alexander Island. The confession recently of a poor book-keeper of one of the legations here that he had been introduced to gambling in one of the dens at Jackson City and had then embezzled \$3,000 of the legation funds in a vain effort to recover the lost ground once again called attention to the character of Alexander Island and its inhabitants. It was only one case in a long series. People who understand Alexander Island know well the terrible menace to the morality of the city its existence just across the river provides. It is presumed that the Governor and other officials of Virginia are also well aware of the character of the place and its frequenters. The law-abiding peoplea of Alexandria county have seemingly about given up hope that any action of the State authorities will afford them relief from the thugs and cut throats who the State authorities will afford them relief from the thugs and cut throats who make up a considerable portion of the crowds that congregate at the race track, those gambling hells and low drinking places that are the leading features of the island. Some time ago there seemed a brief the theorem of the state of the state of the state of the seemed a brief the seemed a br persons acquainted with the county not only as a crime against morality, but also as a most serious obstacle in the also as a most serious obstacle way of material progress. The exis-tence of Alexander Island, with its de-moralizing influences, has done more to retard the development of the locality than a hundred months of financial de-

The police of Washington have an accurate idea of the settlement across the river. They know it as the gathering place of criminals, as a spot where hard-ened crime can display itself and receive

ened crime can display itself and receive applause. In their view Alexander Island serves some good purpose, for if a criminal is wanted he can generally be found somewhere in the neighborhood of the Virginia end of the bridge.

Alexander Island is situated just opposite the city, one end of the Long bridge resting upon it. It is separated from the mainland of Virginia by Gravelly Creek, an ebbing and flowing arm of the Potomac. The place has become known throughout the turf and sporting circles of the country because of the establishment there of the race track known as the Old Dominion of Alexander Island track. The race track on Alexander Island track. The race track on Alexander Island as the old Dominion of Alexander Island track. The race track on Alexander Island is only one of the evils evisting there. Its being a winter track is the drawing card, however, for a crowd of hangers on, recruited principally from the lowest of the criminal classes. The track was kept open, except in February, throughout the winter, and the pleasant sight afforded of racing horses through snow, sleet and mud. There might be policy shops, gambling places, and cut throat dives on Alexander Island without the race track, but there would not be so many and they would not be so openly defiant of the law.

It is doubtless true that the management of the tracks deplores the presence of the crowd of toughs, touts and other terrors, but such classes are as sure to congregate at a winter track as a confirmed drunkard is to gravitate to a saloon.

saloon.

Long before the existence of the Old Dominion track, Alexander Island was a place that was an offence to decent people, Jackson City has always been the pride of the island. Laid out many years ago with imposing ceremonies and the intention of making it a large city, it had, after many years, included within its boundaries only a few sheds and a lone solitary tavern, where an occasional prize fight was pulled off. Then came a day when Jackson City was born anew. The pool sellers, driven from the centre of Washington, had field to the neighborhood of Seventh and the Boundary. Routed out from that locality, they had packed their baggage and taken possession of Jackson City. The dreams of the foundary reached out from that locality, they had packed their baggage and taken possession of Jackson City. The dreams of the foundary reverse realized, and there was a city at the end of the Long bridge—but such a city! It is the same city to-day. There the criminal class has established a head-quarter; there young men have taken their flux taste of sambling there extress Long before the existence of the Old

Their places have been taken by a crowd of low-grade gamblers, policy players, race hangers-on and outright criminals. Many of them are forbidden access to the race track, but manage to pick up a precarious living at Jackson City. AT RO-SLYN AND BEYOND,

CHARGE OF CORRUPT USE OF MONEY.

CHARGE OF CORRUPT USE OF MONEY.

Judge Chichester's Severe Arraignment of Omeials—What Governor Offer.

Tail Says of the Consition of Affairs Up
There.

There.

There.

The Washington Star devotes nearly a page of its space in a description of the lawlessness exists in Alexandria county, in this State. The Star says:

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Lawlessness exists in Alexandria county from the bench that there was more defiance of law in the little truct comprised in Alexandria county, citizens interested in the moral weifage of the people, as well as the material prosperty of the county, have murmured perity of policy places and the fiver mandet to county that there are mumber of gambling death accounty had the policy policy

along the shore, less than a mile above the bridge, there are three gambling places, and in them are games of almost every description, including crap, keno, roulette, sweat, chuck-luck, and an occasional game of poker. Crap seems to be the principal game new, having taken, the place of keno hazard and an occarional game of poker. Crap seems to be the principal game new, having taken the place of keno, hazard and poitor, which were played so much a year ago. There is a fascination about the game which seems to have a strong hold on old poker players, as well as on eart drivers and colored boys, who have about alleys and low dives in hang about alleys and low dives in

These places do a thriving business all the year round, and while the exact extent of it is not known, some idea of it may be formed from the fact that the patron-

of it is not known, some idea of it may be formed from the fact that the patronage is great enough to justify the running of a steam tug from the city every day, although Sundays and Wednesdays are known as the "biz days."

At Rosslyn the patrons of the polley shops, and one gambling house, where other games are conducted, are of all colors, sexes and sizes, while at the upriver places the patrons are chiefly white people, including professional gamblers, business men, mechanics and store clerks, as well as department clerks. The police say that a number of young men, clerks in stores, visit these places, and as it is a well-known fact that the games are losing ones, the police suspect that some of the employers of these people must suffer.

From time to time a policeman has been detailed at this end of the bridge, and he has arrested many of the policy, people. The steam tug, however, has been permitted to take the more high-toned gamblers, or people with more money, to the more faantonable gambling places without molestation.

places without motertation.

LOOKING FOR CAUSES. If asked why such a state of affairs prevails, the people of Alexandria county would shrug their shoulders and remark that it does not pay to arrest people at fifty cents a head, when the same people willing to pay liberally not to be arested. A resident of Alexandria, a man well

informed in such matters, speaking of the subject, explained that the colored voters of the county far outnumbered the the subject, explained that the voters of the county far outnumbered the whites, and that money was lavishly expended by the gambling and other unlawful elements at the elections for the purpose of securing the support of the colored voters in the interests of those candidates for sheriff, justices of the peace and constables, on whom the gamblers could rely. The courts, it was explained, were anxious to suppress law-lessness, but were powerless to enforce the law. The citizens of the county had on many occasions contributed funds for the purpose of securing evidence sections to the familing and criminal elements, but it had been practically impossible to secure the evidence. Time and time again, it was said, plans made for raids and arrests had been disclosed by those very persons through whom it was those very persons through whom it was expected to effect the raids and arrests.

and unless law was enforced and the thieves, camblers and toughs routed and forever banished, there could be no real forever banished, there could be no real or aubstantial advancement of the mate-rial interests of the county. No intelli-gent person, it was said, even dreams of such a result under the present ad-ministration of the law.

THE VIEWS OF A CITIZEN.

"If the Sheriff and the County Attor-ncy would do their duty," he remarked, every gambler in Alexandria county could be driven out of it in twenty-four could be driven out of it in twenty-four hours. The race-track gamblers would not be included in this, because their &cupation is legalized, and it remains for the State Legislature to say whether they shall continue it unmolested or not, but I repeat, with full knowledge of what I say, that the fare, craps and policy people could be recoted out, horse, foot and say, that the fare, craps and policy people could be recoted out, horse, foot and dragoons, and kept out irdefinitely if the county authorities I have mentioned would only do their duty. There is not a resident of Alexandria ccunty, opposite this city, not a man engaged in the brick business over at Waterloo, for instance, or located anywhere in that reighborhood, who is not fully convinced that Sheriff Veitch and his deputies, and all the other county authorities, from supervisors down to justices of the peace and constables, are perfectly familiar with the location of every gumbling hell across the river, as well as with the men who own and run them. Every now and then the sheriff makes what he calls a raid, that is the subject of jeers and sport among the gamblers before and after it takes place."

"Hefore?"

sport among the gamblers before and after it takes place."
"Hefore?"
"Why, yes; every big gambler knows when such an event is going to happen."
"In his last charge to the grand jury Judge Chichester fully showed the necessity of action in this matter," continued the gentleman, "but his words had no more effect upon the sheriff and the other law officers than water falling on a duck's back. What is the reason? Well, it is not far to seek. It is a notorious fact and It has been a notorious fact for a number of years that the men wao are permitted to carry on gambling in Alexandria county pay nearly all the expenses of the victorious party during a political campaign. They are arsessed heavily and pay readily, fully understanding that they will not be seriously molested in prosecuting their nefarious traffic. The decent element in Alexandria county must get together and rid itself of the infernal ring that rules it. I hope the Evening Star will keep this thing hot. It would add new lustre to its already brilliant fame. If it would only show what the conditions across the river really are, and would help the approaching fight for a decent county government mightily; indeed.

THE VIRGINIA LAWS.

city! It is the same city to-day. There the criminal class has established a head-quarter: there young men have taken their fiest taste of gambling; there crimes have been planned; there murders consmitted; there homes have been a recked. How made desolate; there has been established a moral cespool that has engulfed hundreds who intended only to walk its borders, and the miasmic breath of which sweeps the entire District.

Jackson City to-day is made up of saloons and gambling places, with perhaps two houses where legitimate business is transacted. In years gone by there was a "club" in the large brick structure, but the policy and crap followers were too undestrable for the chib men, and now keno and roulette are played at Rosslyn, which is, however, in the same county and under the same authorities. The pool rooms have also closed their deors at Jackson City, and now all betting on the races is done on the track. The proprietors of the faro and roulette games and the pool rooms found Jackson City was too disreputable for them. The owners of these establishments old make an effort to protect their patrons from open robiery, and these games attracted a class of well-dressed men from the city. THE VIRGINIA LAWS.

The law of Virginia provides a heavy penalty, fine and imprisonment for sciting up a gaming table. The language of the statute is explicit, and leaves no room for doubt, including within its operations kend, fare, wheel of fortune, and any game of chance played with cards, dice or otherwise. The penalty for violation is haprisonment from two to twelve months, and fine from \$100 to \$1,000. Fine and imprisonment is also provided for persons who shall permit gambling to be carried on upon their premsies. As the law is plain in the case, and as it is a matter of open and notorious fact that gambling is conducted at Jackson City

William In

IT'S A BRUTAL CUSTOM.

THE PRATICE' OF DOCKING HORSES TAILS CAUSES GREAT PAIN.

That Pertion of the Animal's Austomy is Compo ed of Bones, Muscles, Nerves and Blood Ves els, and is Very Sensitive.

Docking is the amputation of a portion of the horse's tail. The anatomy of the tail may not be fully understood, nor the methods of docking be generally known. We think it necessary, therefore, to acquaint the public with the facts about docking and with the opinions of many well-known veterinary surgeons upon the dangers, the cruelty, and the uselessness of the operation. The tail is composed of bones, mus-

cles, nerves, and blood-yessels, which are enveloped in skin, as sensitive on the under surface as on any portion of the body. The spinal cord, or spin il marrow, is lodged in the canal of the backbone, is lodged in the canal of the backbone. It externs from the base of the brain to a short distance behind the loins, and it terminates posteriorly in a pointed extremity, which is continued by the mass of nervous trunks—canda equinx. In number the spinal nerves are forty-two. They are in pairs, of which the superior is the sensory nerve, and the inferior, the motor nerve. The horse's tail has fifteen bones and four pairs of muscles. These latter are known as the two erector cocygis, and the two depressor cocygis, the two curvator cocygis, and the two compressor cocygis. They are all supplied with the nerves of sensation and of volition. To prepare a horse for docking, the common procedure is to secure him firmly by a twitch on his nose, to raise one of his fore legs to his breast and to the it there, to cut the hair from around the stump of the tail, and to the a string, or a piece of catgui, above the vertebrae which are to be removed. Finally, after the severance of the tail by the docking instrument, the red-hot from it applied to stop the bleeding. As regards the torture, the behavior of the animal while undersoing the operation is sufficient evidence. The horse's first action is to jerk his head as violently as he can, but that movement is soon controlled by the twitch on his nose, of itself an instrument of torture; he then crouches nearly to the ground and screams or moans with pain. The operation ended, he is found to be dripping with sweat. As witnesses express it, "the water fairly runs off him."

The practice of docking was introduced into this country many years ago from England. That the custom is an old one we leave from Hartmann in his Traite. It exterms from the base of the brain to

The practice of docking was introduced into this country many years ago from England. That the custom is an oid one we learn from Hartmann in his Traite des Haras, p. 214, who reports that the Council of Calebyd, which met in England towards the close of the eighth century, prohibited the practice of docking horses, on the ground that it was "a barbarous custom." In our day and country, docking has been condemned by the most prominent veterinarians and horsemen, and also by the United States Veterinary Medical Association at their thirty-first annual meeting at Philadelp.

Veterinary Medical Association at their thirty-first annual meeting at Philadelphia, Pa., September 29, 1894. A standing reward of a large sum is offered by our Society for the arrest and conviction of any person found docking horses.

The usual arguments for the mutilation are, first, that "the operation is nearly, if not quite, painless, owing to the low degree of sensibility possessed by the tail, and to the rapidity with which the amputation is effected;" second, that "removing some inches of the tail prevents harnessed horses from throwing it over the reins, and consequently running away or kicking." These arguments are knowered by Dr. George Fleming in a way that may be regarded as conway that may be regarded as con-

"Nothing," says the author, "can be further from the truth than the assertion that the tail is endowed with little sensibility, it is composed of bones, muscles, nerves and blood-vessels as abundantly an any other part of the body. From inquiries instituted during many years and from personal experience, we find that when horses have run away, or kicked, owier to the roles setting under the fail. when horses have run away, or kicked, owing to the reins getting under the tail, they have nearly always been 'docked,' and their behavior was no doubt due to their remembering the painful operation and consequent dread of anything touching the tail. A short tail is more readily

drop under his horse's tail is not fit to be a driver."

From an artistic point of view docking is a disfigurement which destroys the contours of the body. When it is preferred that the horse's tail be short, banging the hairs close to the stump is all that is necessary. There is, in fact, no single valid argument in favor of docking for any reason but disease of the tail. On the other hand, bowever, the diseases that may result from docking deserve special mention.

To those who claim that in the hands of an experienced person the operation is often painless, we wish to state that one hundred and two well-defined cases of lockisw were reported in 1891 by the officers of the Royal S. P. C. A., with a certificate in each case from the v-terinary surgeon in attendance that the disease had been caused by docking; and we begt to submit the following opinions of veterinary surgeons:

erinary surgeons:

"There is no justification for docking, unless the tail is deformed or diseased."—
Professor Pritchard, Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

"Docking horses is cruel, barbarous,

"Pocking horses is cruel, barbarous, unnecessary, and discountenanced by the profession."—Dr. William L. Zuill, University of Pennaylvania.

"The operation is one employed to meet the demands of fashion. It is needless, painful, and cruel, dausing the animal much suffering, and depriving it of its only means of defence against files and insects. In my opinion no language too strong can be employed condemning this cruel operation."—Dr. Samuel K. Johnson, Chief Surgeon New York Veterinary Hospital.

"I hope the day may soon arrive when veterinarians will refuse to perform the operation. With them, I believe, rests the solution of the problem whether or not docking will remain as it is, a useless, worthless, and inhumane mutilation."—Professor A. Liautard, M. D. V.

M.

"Those who practice docking do 1t clandestinely and cannot justify the act. That docking, or the mutilation of tail, inflicts much pain and suffering, cannot be denied. The structure involved—skin, muscles, nerves, blood-vessels and bonescannot be lacerated, and then seared with a red-hot iron, without causing intense and often prolonged pain."—Dr. L. Mc-Loan, M. R. C. V. S.

which the medical men and even Hot Springs fall to benefit. S. S. has made a wonderful record in the cure of guaranteed purely vege-table, containing no drug or mineral of any kind. Send for our treatise on blood and skin disentes free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.



T NSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 3, 1894, OF THE CONDITION AND AFFAIRS OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, OF PHILADELPHIA, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, IN PURSUANCE OF THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA.

President—Charles Platt.
Vice President—William A. Platt.
Secretary and Treasure—Greville E. Fryer.
Principal Office—No. 22 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated—April 14, 1784; commenced business as an association in 1792. II. ASSETS. due.

Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens) upon which more than one year's interest is due (of which \$9,100 are in process of foreclosure)...

Interest due on all said bond and mortgage loans...

Value of lands mortgaged, buildings and perishable improvements, and value of buildings mortgaged (insured for \$2,419,162 as collateral).

\$6,802,352 00 Account of Bonds of the United States, and of this State and of other States, and also of Bonds of Incorporated Cities in this State, and of all Other Bonds and Stocks, owned absolutely by the Company.

Par Value. Market Value.

Boston City Loan, 4 per cent., Registered, due 1913. due 1913
Richmond, Va., City, 4 per cent......
Georgia State Loan, 41-2 per cent.....
Baltimore City Loan, 31-4, Registered, due 200,000 00 City of Columbus, O., 41-2 per cent., due 200,000 00 1902.
Toledo City Loan, 5 per cent., 1903.
Cincinnati City Loan: 85,000, 6 per cent., due 1807; \$19,000, 7 3-10 per cent., due 1902; \$10,000, 7 per cent., due 1902; \$10,000, 7 per cent., due 1805. 43,680 00 29,000 00 Beiglan Government, 31-2 per cent., fcs. Begian Government, 3 per cent., fcs. 29,699.
City of Portland, Ore., City Hall Bonds, 5 per cent., due 1922.
Providence City Loan, 5 per cent. Gold, cue 1809, Registered.
Burlington City Loan 8 per cent. Gold, due 1896. 87,000 00 12,000 00 56,500 00 50,000 00 26,500 00 25,000 00 cue 1990, Registered.
Burlington City Loan 8 per cent. Gold, due 1896.
East Lincoln (Illinois) 5 per cent.
City of Montreal, 4 per cent.
Western Springs, Cook County, Ill., Warrants, 6 per cent.
City of Chicago Warrants, 6 per cent.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.'s Consolidated 5 per cent. Registered and Coupon.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.'s Consolidated Mortgage Registered Bonds, 6 per cent.
Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.'s First Mortgage, 6 per cent., due 1910...
North Pennsylvania R. R. Co.'s Bonds, General Mortgage, 7 per cent., due 1903.
North Pennsylvania R. R. Co.'s Coupon Bonds, 7 per cent. due 1906.
Belvidere and Delaware R. R. Co.'s First Mortgage, 6 per cent., due 1902.
Mortgage, 6 per cent., due 1902.
Pennsylvania and New York Canal and R. R. Co.'s Bonds, 7 per cent., due 1903.
Lebigh Valley R. R. Co.'s Consolidated Bonds, 6 per cent., Registered.
Lebigh Valley R. R. Co.'s Consolidated Bonds, 6 per cent., Registered.
Lebigh Coal and Navigation Co.'s Consolidated Hontsage, 7 per cent., Registered.
Easton and Amboy 2 R. R. Co., First Mortgage, guaranteed 5 per cent., Registered.
Epitladelphia and Erie R. R. Registered, 5 per cent., Registered.
Philadelphia and Erie R. R. Registered, 5 per cent., Registered. 12,489 00 16,600 00 111,000 60 879,500 00 230,000 00 118,000 00 100,000 00 437,500 00 75,000 00 93,750 00 5,250 00 5,000 00 54,500 00 50,000 00 37,500 00 30,000 00 121,000 00 100,000 00 124,000 00 100,000 00 6,520 00 5,000 00 100,000 00 Philadelphia and Erie R. R. Registered, 5 per cent., guaranteed by Pennsylvania R. R. Co. Chicago and Western Indiana R. R. First Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., Coupon. Northern Central R. W. Co.'s Consoli-dated 6 per cent. General Mortgage, due 1208. 150,000 00 177,000 00 59,000 00, 90,000 00 11,000 00 12,760 00 Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny R. R., Second Mortgage, 6 per cent..... 62,500 00 50,000 00 Lehigh Valley R. R. Sterling a per cent. 35,350 00 35,000 00 Bonds.
The Belt R. R and Stock Yard Co., 6 per cent., Jue 1942, Irdianapolis.
Dergen County R. R. Co.'s First Morigan's Bonds, 6 per cent., Coupon, due 1941.
Car Trust of New York, No. 2, Series D, 5 per co.', Registered.
New York and Long Branch R. R., 5 per Co.'s. \$0,000 00 50,000 00 84,000 00 34,609 00 03.1. 40 shares Philadelphia National Bank... 40 shares Philadelphia Bourse... 228 shares Chesapeake and Delaware 250 00 228 shares Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co. 1,000 shares Insuran e Company of North America. 11,400 00 futual Insurance Scrip (Atlantic Mutual), Registered. hiladelpass and Patri 10,000 00 chiladelpasa and Baltimore Central R. R., 6 per cent., First Consolidate I Reg., due 1911. 6,970 00 105,000,00 100,000 00 95,000 00

Fhiladelpais and Baltimore Central R. R., 6 per cent., First Consolidate Reg., due 1911

Delaware and Chesepeake R. R., First Mortgage, 4 per cent.

New York, Like Erie and Western R. R. 41-2 per cent. Third Mortgage.

Steubenville and Indiana R. R., 5 per cent. First mortgage, Registered.

Corting, Cowanesque and A. R. R., 6 per cent. First Mortgage.

New York, Lake Erie and Western R. R., 6 per cent. Collateral Trust Bonds.

Terre Haute and Logansport R. R., Extension Mortgage, 6 per cent.

Mortgage, 6 per cent.

Louisville and Nashville R. R. (Evansville and Henderson Div.), First Mortgage, 6 per cent.

Lehigh Coal and Navigation General Mortgage, 4-12 per cent., due 1924.

New York, West Shore and Buffalo R. R., First Mortgage, 4 per cent.

San Antonio and Aransas Fass Railway Co.'s First Mortgage, 4 per cent., guaranteed by So. Pac. Rwy

Wrecking Boat "North America"

Canada and Atlantic R. R., First Mortgage, 5 per cent.

Canada and Atlantic R. R., First Mortgage, 5 per cent. 218,000 00 200,000 00 218,000 00 200,000 (29,403 60 27,000 00 31,000 00 50,000 00 52,500 00 15,400 00 14,000 30 73,260 00 52,500 00 50,000 00 25,000 00 15,010 00 20,000-00 gage, 5 per cent.
jeffersan R. R. First Mortgage, 5 per cent. Coupons.
McKeesport and Belle Vernon R. R. First Mortgage, 6 per cent.
Mortgage, 6 per cent.
Pennsylvania and New York Canal and R. R. Co. 8 4 per cent. Registered.
Lehigh Valley Railway Co., First Mort-30,000 00 28,000 00 24,000 00 20,000 00 \$0,000.00 R. R. Co. 8 4 per cent. Rog. R. R. Co. 8 4 per cent. Lehigh Valley Rallway Co., First Mortgage, 41-2 per cent.
Builmore Belt R. R., First Mortgage, 5 per cent.
Elizabeth R. R., of Austria, 4 per cent.
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. 8 Consolidated
Bonds, 41-2 per cent.
Tioza R. R., First Mortgage, 5 per cent.
Fhiladelphia and Reading R. Improvement Mortgage, 6 per cent.
Lenign Valley Terminal Co. 8 5 per cent.
Registered.
Cincinnatt, Hamilton and Dayton R. R.,
General Mortgage, 5 per cent., Gold
Bonds.
Camden and Atlantic, 5 per cent., Gold
Bonds.
First Mortgage, 6 per cent.
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Rwy.,
First Mortgage, Consolidated, 5 per
cent., Gold, due 1933.
Prospect Brewing Co., Philadelphia, 6 per
cent., First Mortgage, due 1904.
Total par and market value (carried 51,500 00 \$0,000 00 5,000 00 156,000 00 150,000 03 43,600 00 40,000 09 50,000 00 51,000 00 52,500 00 50,000 00 5,000 00 5,000 00 50,000 00 25,000 00 25,000 00

Total par and market value (carried out at market value)..... \$4,245,468 08 \$4,646,558 08 \$4,646,558 08

5,000 00 24,800 00 5,000 00 500 00 1,025 00 1,050 00 Total par and market value, and amount loaned thereon. \$25,100.00 \$46,277.00 \$18,550.00 Cash belonging to the company deposited in bank.

Gross premiums (as written in the policies) in course of collection, not more than three months due. \$337,385.41 Marine. \$337,385.41 \$18,550 00 815,497 04

Bills receivable, not matured, taken for fire, marine and inland risks.
All other property belonging to the company-viz.:
Rebisurance claims on marine losses paid. \$12,290.25
Book debts due company. \$2,64.34 Aggregate amount of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value..... III. LIABILITIES. Gross claims for adjusted and unpaid losses due and to become due.

Gross losses in process of adjustment, or in sunpense, including all reported and supposed losses. Fire. \$109,681 91 178,513 09 \$234,900 00 Losses resisted, including interest, costs, and other expenses thereon. \$74,400 00 \$372,904 34 \$1,433,429 56 \$1,369,668 36 Less amount reinsured..... Gross premiums (cash and bills) received and receivable up-on all unexpired inland navigation risks, \$267,117.55; un-earned premiums (100 per cent.), and gross premiums (cash and bills) received and receivable on all unexpired ma-rine risks.....

367,117 53 3,085,589 14

Total amount of all liabilities, except capital stock and net sur Joint-stock capital actually paid up in cash.
Surplus beyond capital and all other liabilities...... IV. RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR. Marine and Inland. Gross premiums and bills unpaid at close of last year.... \$170,679 81 \$470,679 81 4,299,097 1* 2,504,750 66 \$3,975,430 47 \$4,893,822 34 587,585 41 389,238 34 \$3,586,132 18 Entire premiums collected during the year. Deduct reinsu ance, rebate, abatement and return preriums. \$4,306,266 93 737,119 74 Net cash actually received for premiums \$1,869,341 38 \$5,438,498 57 \$3,569,147 19 (carried out). \$2,569,147 19 \$3,569,31 as a seceived for interest on mortgages. Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds, collateral loans, and from all other sources. Income received from all other sources—viz.: Net perpetual premiums for the year. Deposit premiums received for perpetual fire risks (carried inside). \$18,687.75 Aggregate amount of receipts actually received during the year in cash. \$5,500,438 \$6 V. DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR. Fire. Marine and Inland. \$2,316.811.55 \$2,613,849.25 Gross amount actually paid for losses.

Deduct all amounts actually received for salvages (whether on losses of the last or of previous years), \$22,03.31, and all amounts actually received for relaturance in other companies, \$87,435.85; total deductions... 1,131,806 53 89,653 67 Net amount paid during the year for \$2,227,157 88 \$1,512,012 73 \$3,739,200 61 (amount of stockholders' Cash dividends actually paid stockholders (ar dividends declared during the year, \$500,000)...

and all other employes.

Paid for State and local taxes in this and other States.

All other payments and expenditures—viz.: Advertising, postage, stationery, travelling expenses, &c.

Amount of deposit premium returned during the year on perpetual fire risks (carried inside).

\$17,232.50 Aggregate amount of actual disbursements during the year, in cash \$5,684,655 80 BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA DURING THE YEAR.

Paid for commissions or brokerage... Paid for salaries, fees and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents

Fire Risks. Infand Risks. Aggre.
\$1,801,444 or \$161,458 or \$2,064,902 or \$2,044 or \$161,479 or \$2,044 or \$16,079 or \$2,044 or \$16,041 or \$16,04 CHARLES PLATT, President. GREVILLE E. PRYER, Secretary.

State of Pennsylvania, City and County of of Philadelphia—ss.:
Subscribed and sworn to January 12, 1886, before
(Seal) EDGAR DUI EDGAR DUDLEY FARIES,

D. N. WALKER & CO.,

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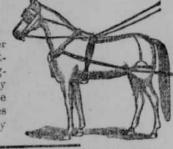


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